

Laird to Visit Paris Envoys And Vietnam To Assess War Status And GI Withdrawals

(Continued from Page 1)

Withdrawals may be announced. This could be done either by establishing a higher goal for May 1, they say, or by announcing a new timetable to extend through June 30.

A planning conference on withdrawals will be held in Hawaii on Jan. 4.

Concerning the policy on the bombing of North Vietnam, Mr. Laird read a statement made by an unnamed Pentagon official in a background briefing on the night of Oct. 31, 1969, when Clark Clifford was Secretary of Defense.

"If the good faith which was attached to Hanoi's effort to get substantive talks disintegrates or disappears, and if it is ascertained that (the North Vietnamese) are not proceeding in good faith in their negotiations, and that efforts are being made to violate the good-faith understandings with movements of one kind or another, then a decision to resume the bombing could be made."

POW Policy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Mr. Laird, endorsed a proposal made earlier today by Sen. Robert Griffin for a unilateral release of 1,500 North Vietnamese prisoners of war as a gesture of goodwill, in the hope of a reciprocal move by the Communists.

Sen. Griffin, the assistant Senate Republican leader, who is well connected with the administration, made the proposal in a prepared Senate speech, saying it was on his own initiative.

Mr. Laird commented, "I believe that it has considerable merit, and I certainly will do what I can to encourage this proposal."

The White House, however, was guarded, pointing out that any release of Communist prisoners would have to be agreed to by Saigon.

On other topics: Mr. Laird declined to give figures for future U.S. troop strength in Europe. He said there are 320,000 men, and the number of men stationed averages out to close to 300,000.

Mr. Laird said the recent ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels was one of the most meaningful he has attended and he praised the offer by ten European members to contribute a billion dollars toward defense over the next five years.

Israel to Deal With Amman, Not West Bank Arab Leaders

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The Israeli government remains opposed to any direct political dealings with Arab leaders of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River, qualified sources said yesterday, insisting that the Palestinian political future must be worked out only between them and the government of Jordan.

Recent appeals from West Bank residents for political status independent of the regime of King Hussein have been studied by Israeli policy makers but have caused no change in the government's long-standing reluctance to separate them from Amman in the negotiations process.

"We cannot achieve peace with the people of the West Bank alone," said Shlomo Hillel, the Israeli cabinet minister assigned by Premier Golda Meir to keep watch on political developments in the Arab territories occupied by Israel in the six-day war of June, 1967.

"Peace must be negotiated with the responsible governments, and in this case that means the government of Jordan in Amman. The

maximum we can achieve with the people on the West Bank is understanding and coexistence."

Mr. Hillel was discussing with a few foreign newsmen the recent spate of public statements from leading West Bank notables and intellectuals condemning the regime of King Hussein and calling for varying degrees of autonomy for the Palestinians on the West Bank.

Though he officially holds the portfolio of Minister of Police, Mr. Hillel is a former career diplomat who has been in active consultation with West Bank Arabs over many months. "Not one of the serious Palestinians has expressed to me the desire for a Palestinian entity separate from the West Bank," he said.

Mr. Hillel discussed political trends in the occupied territories with the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee of the Knesset, or legislature, in a closed meeting last Friday. He and other Israelis dealing with civilian affairs of the Palestinians under Israeli administration have been puzzled about how best to handle the increasingly frequent attempts by West Bank intellectuals and leaders to establish their own political voice—and be heard.

Both King Hussein and the militant Palestinian guerrilla organizations have denounced attempts of West Bank notables to assert any political status while they are living under Israeli occupation.

This has left the Israeli government in an awkward position. If the Israelis appear to support, or even condone, any such political activity, it would "prove" the hostile Arabs' claim that the West Bank figures are simply being put forward as creatures of the hated Zionists.

On the other hand, the West Bank leaders are clearly more moderate in their aims and interests than the guerrillas, whose expressed purpose is not simply to establish a Palestinian state alongside Israel, but also to destroy Israel.

Eban in London

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Abba Eban, the Israeli Foreign Minister, will attend a conference here tomorrow of Israeli ambassadors from European countries.

He will also see British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and address the Royal Institute of International Affairs on the Middle East situation.

Mr. Eban arrived by air today for a three-day visit. Tonight he addressed a Jewish meeting. He returns to Israel Friday.

MPs Back Bill Altering Labor Law Would Put Curbs On Wildcat Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

nation that, as a community, we should stand firm until a position is reached in which the interests of the community are respected.

"Allied to this has been the determination that our industrial relations should be conducted in a new way, to get away from the bickering and bitterness with which we are all too familiar."

Mr. Heath's sharpest words were directed at a promise by the Labor party to "repeal" the legislation when it next wins office. Looking across the floor at Mr. Wilson, he said:

"I can only say to the leader of the opposition that he will live to regret the day that he ever allowed that pledge to be given. It will cost him just as dear as his original retreat on industrial relations did."

Bill Called 'Irrelevant'

Mr. Wilson asserted that there had hardly been a big strike in recent years to which this "totally irrelevant" bill would have been applicable.

"It is based primarily on the United States' experience," he said, adding that it would be difficult to "convince anyone in this House that the Americans are more successful in tackling their industrial relations or avoiding strikes or settling strikes than we are."

"The facts of industrial life in America are making nonsense of enforceable agreements, and they will do so in this country," he said.

The great curse in British labor relations is the sudden wildcat strike. The sort of grievance over work rules that would be discussed by union and management representatives in the United States, and then possibly sent to arbitration, often leads to sudden strikes.

The government's legislation would make contracts between unions and management binding unless either side opted out. Violations, such as walkouts, could result in fines or court orders enforceable by contempt powers.

Another important clause would allow a new industrial court to decide bargaining units and hold elections for the union representatives. The lack of any such procedure now leads to a multiplicity of unions, for example as many as 15 in one automobile company.



COMMUNITY CHAT—Conferring privately during the Common Market meeting in Brussels yesterday were, from left: Jean Francois Deniau, of the EEC commission, Irish Foreign Minister Patrick Hillery and German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel.

Basque Defense Lawyers Act Despite Franco Oppression

By Richard Eder

BURGOS, Spain (NYT).—"I don't believe I have wept since I was a boy. Maybe once, when my wife came to see me in Almeria."

Juan Maria Bandres, sitting over a 4 p.m. lunch here recently, still looked shaken. He and five or six of the other lawyers at the Burgos court-martial had watched in tears as their young clients, handcuffed, singing, and shouting, were taken off by the police.

The defense lawyers have a strong emotional link with the 13 men and the two women they are defending. Most of them like their clients, are Basques, and they share profoundly the conviction that there is a Basque nation, and that it has been oppressed ever since the Spanish Civil War ended in 1939.

Some of the lawyers have paid for those convictions and for their insistence on defending communists arrested for what the courts call "separatist activities"—or, in the case of the ETA (Basque Nationalist and Freedom) guerrilla group tried here—"separatist-terrorist-Communist activities."

Jose Antonio Echevarrieta, a spindly, bearded lawyer with a flashing wit and an illness that obliges him to use crutches, was set upon one night in the hallway of his apartment and beaten bloody.

Mr. Bandres was picked up at 5 a.m. one day last December at his home in San Sebastian. He was driven in a police car across Spain—spending the night in the jail in Cordoba—and set down, with his suitcase, in the remote mountain village of Puchena, in the province of Almeria. Two other lawyers at the court-martial were banished at the same time.

Mr. Bandres remained in Puchena for three months. His wife gave birth to a boy and then joined him as soon as she could. As the Burgos court-martial, as in all Spanish military trials, the defense lawyers have been at a striking disadvantage. Many of the proofs and witnesses they request are denied them. In a number of areas where their cases might be helped—for example, eliciting evidence of police mistreatment—they are cut off.

Guilty Verdicts

In addition, of course, their clients are generally "guilty" of many of the acts with which they are charged—acts that are not illegal in other countries: distributing propaganda, holding meetings, in other words, political activity.

Confronted with those difficulties, the lawyers practice legal resistance quite as much as legal defense. When the foreign press is admitted, as it was until the last day of

the Burgos trial, they seek not so much to prove that their clients did not violate Spanish law as that the laws are such that any decent man in conscience ought to violate them.

It is conceivable that, after the verdict is in, there will be reprisals against some of the lawyers.

The lawyers have now gone home to await the verdict. Mr. Bandres returned to San Sebastian, where he is a considerable, if slightly scandalous, figure.

"Scandalous" seems a strange word to apply to a man whose manner is so mild and affectionate and who describes himself as a practicing—others say devout—Roman Catholic, though a Catholic of the left.

Coordinated Defense

Mr. Bandres has, in fact, become something of an essential personage in the Basque country, and it was he who coordinated the efforts of the other lawyers at the court-martial.

He considers himself a man of the left as well as a Basque nationalist, and he talks minutely about Fidel Castro, the Prague uprising and other things. But he belongs to no party. What makes him a leader among the Basques is his ability to take the anguish that he and his friends feel about the situation and translate it into a series of small, practical steps.

He is "trusted" and "consulted" by bishops, members of ETA, his fellow lawyers and a wide range of others. The government does not consult him, but it is likely that if some future Spanish regime—or even some variation of the present one—decides to come to terms with the Basques, it will try to make its peace with Mr. Bandres. He may or may not be willing.

It was dark by now. Later that night, someone—perhaps a relative of one of the Basque defendants—traced in the thin snow outside the hotel the words "Gora Euzkadi" (Long Live the Basque Nation). By morning it had melted away.

Oistrakh Cancels Spain Concerts To Protest Trial

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (AP).—Russian violinist David Oistrakh announced today he has canceled his three-city concert tour of Spain, scheduled for later this month, to register his protest against the trial of 16 Basques in Burgos.

"Unfortunately, I must cancel this trip," Mr. Oistrakh said. "I cannot perform in Spain when young workers and students are on trial, six of whom are threatened with the death penalty. And in canceling the tour, I want to join the thousands and thousands of people all over the world who are protesting the suppression of these 16 Basques and the outrages of the authorities."

Police in Action

The police dragged off some of the more vehement protesters. Crises of "fascists" rent the air but it struck some that this was a case of the pot calling the kettle black.

Someone shouted "Vive l'empereur!" but there were no Bonapartists in the crowd to take up the cry. The Gauls, left in command of the field, triumphantly "sing" the Marseillaise while policemen looked on benignly.

L'Etoile Named for De Gaulle Amid Hostile Shouts, Scuffles

(Continued from Page 1)

having Pétain sentenced to death in 1945. The sentence was commuted to life imprisonment and Pétain died at the age of 96, but the resentment has lived on.

Mr. Lama, addressing a rally in Bologna, did not mention government expenditures but said that the government must "make a political choice between social forces that are antagonistic."

He said that if the government did this, "we will discuss everything calmly." If not, "the struggle will continue."

Pope Presses For Clemency In Spain Trial

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The Vatican disclosed today that it had made "insistent" requests to the Spanish government to show clemency if death sentences were passed in the trial of 16 alleged Basque nationalists in Burgos.

A statement published in L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican news paper, this afternoon said: "The Holy See trusts that, if the situation arises, the Spanish government will make magnanimous use of the faculties that the law accords it in this respect—meaning commutation of death sentences demanded for six of the defendants."

According to the statement, the Apostolic Nunciature, or Vatican mission, in Madrid and the Spanish Foreign Ministry had from the beginning exchanged diplomatic notes on the proceedings against the Basque nationalists, who include two Roman Catholic priests, and the Vatican had welcomed the decision to hold the Burgos trial in public.

The statement explained that the Vatican did not want to get involved in the political aspects of the matter and did not intend to interfere with judicial process, but had "never ceased to carry out pressing and insistent intercession with the Spanish government, asking for clemency in the event of death sentences being pronounced."

Today's statement said that the Vatican also was engaged in efforts to free the West German honorary Consul in San Sebastian, Eugen Behl, who was kidnapped by Basque extremists on Dec. 1.

Cardinal Marty Sends Plea

PARIS, Dec. 15 (AP).—The leader of the Roman Catholic Church in France today expressed his concern over the Burgos trial of Basques and the kidnapping of Mr. Behl.

The permanent council of the French episcopate sent the following telegram to the Spanish episcopate: "Meeting this morning, the permanent council of the French episcopate shared the deep concern provoked by the Burgos trial. Anxious over the fate of those charged and the hostages, (we) support any move by Spanish bishops to respect the demands of justice and the lives of the persons involved."

The telegram was signed by Francois Cardinal Marty, archbishop of Paris.

Decision Put Off On the Concorde

LONDON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Britain and France reviewed the progress of the Concorde super-jetliner today and deferred until next year any decision on whether to push it into full production.

The project was discussed between Britain's Minister of Aviation, Supply, Fred Corfield and France's Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Robert Galley. The ministers agreed to meet again next February to continue discussions.

"Vichy" called out a Gaulist accordingly. "Shut up," a protester answered. "Pétainist" persisted the Gaulist. "Swine!" the other answered back.

And so it went. There were some punches exchanged and the police, who were as numerous as the demonstrators, pushed the protesters down the avenue.

Someone shouted "Vive l'empereur!" but there were no Bonapartists in the crowd to take up the cry. The Gauls, left in command of the field, triumphantly "sing" the Marseillaise while policemen looked on benignly.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

5 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS — ORG. BY JUST TRAIL-VEREAX DRIVE

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W. German French Clashes At EEC T

Sovereignty Disputes Stalls Money P

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French Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing said not yet realistic to talk economic union between such differing structures. West German leading economic posts still to a great extent rural nation, and Italy huge regional problem developed south. It be avoided, Mr. Giscard said.

But the West German return of economic affairs. "We've been working 15 years and have 15 years to step by step."

France is pushing monetary cooperation including the reduction of change-rate margins—political reasons. Other France wants to develop present bloc that could United States on the monetary scene.

Condition Stays

But West Germany is long that closer monetary union should be condition economic coordination within the Six. Reason why the Bonn is pushing for adequate control over all major decisions in the Common Market does?

Bonn is also extreme, as Karl Schiller, Common Market does a community of infinite bloc of stability and peace. This morning's deal that West Germany is to show its political aim. Its undoubted weight. Many observers derided whether the German would in fact stand consistent French press. At the same time, not getting its own has so effectively in early this morning, beginning to make so.

A compromise agreed expected soon. To France's rigid stance negotiations can be to allow the possible C. in both the French assembly.

Gaulism gives the right to complete nation. In 1965, Gen. Gaulle decided to go to boycott the market because France's part to give more powers to national European Parliament to allow the possibility of being voted down by the Council of Ministers.

To some extent also, many, and its allies (the Netherlands and adopting equally tough because of parliament at home.

Abducted C

Pleads for

By Democr

SAN SEBASTIAN, (UPI).—West German Gen. Behl appealed democratic government published today to his from Spanish Basque who have held him since Dec. 1.

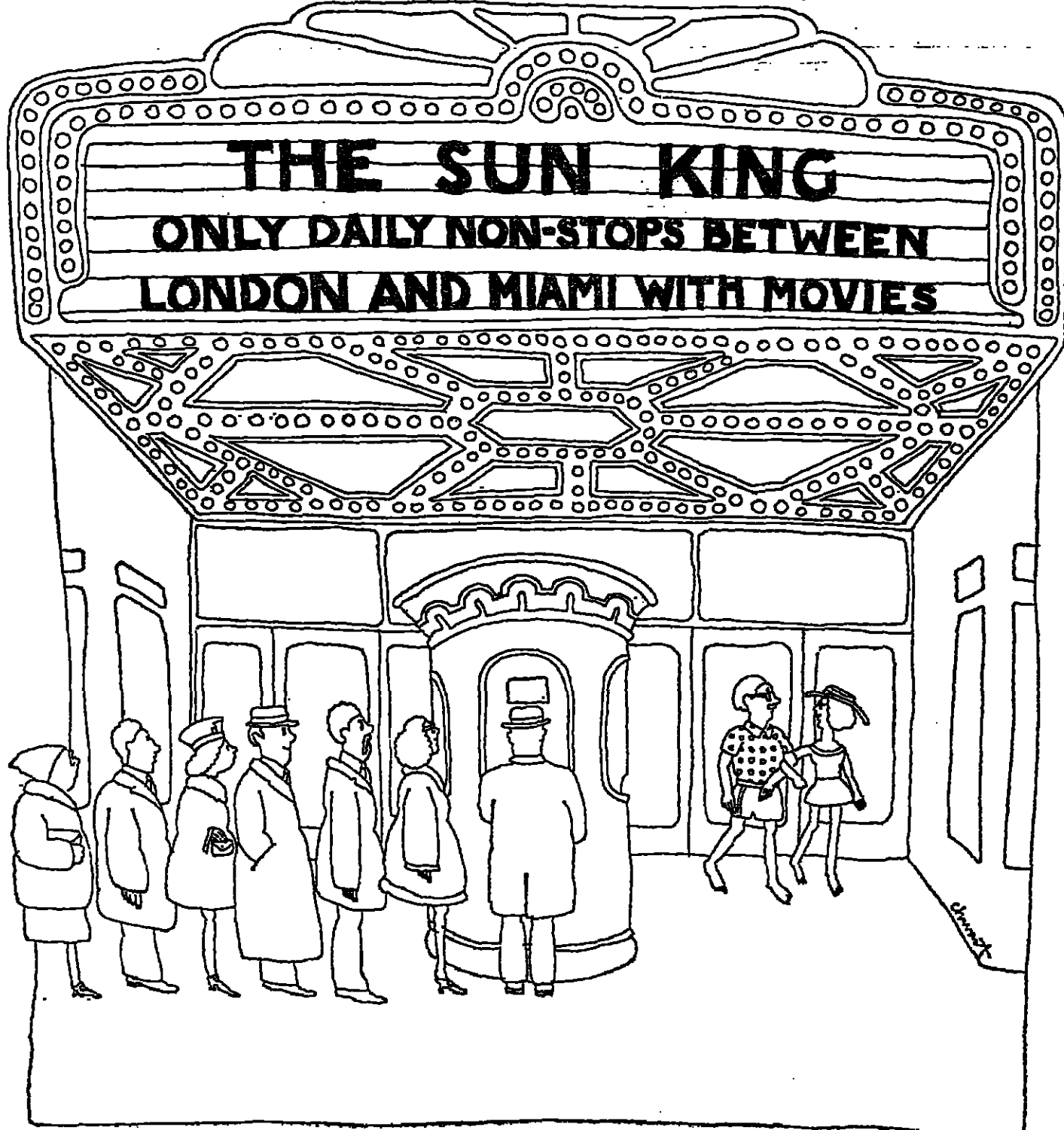
"In my desperation I ask you to reopen democratic to help and assistance in liberation," he wrote, appeared today in Sp. papers.

Mr. Behl indicates Basques planned to a bargaining lever for a six Basque nationalists possible death penalty in Burgos.

"I am informed activities for my captivity known place," he wrote, to dread the results of the trial in Burgos results my fate depend.

WEATH

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AMSTERDAM 8 45
ANZANIA 10 57
ATHENS 18 61
BRISTOL 18 61
BRUSSELS 18 61
BUDAPEST 18 61
CAGLIARI 18 61
COPENHAGEN 18 61
COSTA P 18 61
DUBLIN 18 61
EDINBURGH 18 61
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s to Send Any

te Rejects Move to Bar Military Aides in Israel

WIRE DISPATCHES
 TION, Dec. 15.—An attempt to prevent the Israel from sending military advisers to Israel was defeated today.

to be voted to table an amendment to a bill authorizing the sending of advisers to Israel, the House rejected the measure by a vote of 215-197.

that if the restriction on advisers to Cambodia was extended to Israel, it would be a "rock bottom" for the House.

was \$6 billion less than the amount needed to pay for the troops in Cambodia.

e 7 Given mpt Terms out Brawl

Wash., Dec. 15 (UPI).—A court judge George D. "divine providence" giving his court a ruling with the "Seal-1" sentenced them to 12 months in prison for contempt, kicking and brawling in his court.

who had declared a day and cited the defendants for contempt, and additional contempt for five of the six who brought contempt on the woman defendant.

had been charged with damage during the demonstration Feb. 17.

e Is Carried Off in Russia—Vesterners at Togliatti Plant

WV, Dec. 15 (AP).—West German technicians working on the Volga River auto plant at Togliatti resorted to a violent fight to win the Christmas holidays.

A source reported today the issue came to a head when work on one shift was partially halted.

180 German technicians are working at Togliatti on the Volga River auto plant.

Some 20 different German firms, either subcontractors or suppliers, are working on the plant.

British and American spokesmen said that for their Christmas holidays had been made last year is not a holiday in the Soviet Union.

ess Says He Saw Hughes Contested Vote Proxy

By Wallace Turner

AS, Nev., Dec. 15.—A dispute between How- s executives today man to testify under oath that he was to a voting proxy.

Hughes last Nov. 14, was used by Mr. Hughes to operate some of Nevada.

Mr. Myler took the AS, a former au of investigation that in his opinion, on the proxy was a

h Bradford, a document retained by Hughes stated that in his signature "Howard R. He stock proxy was on the other docu- d as genuine Hughes

mination, Mr. Myler

visiting, nothing in the bill would prohibit the President from taking action in the three countries to promote the safe withdrawal of American troops from Southeast Asia, or to aid or release of American prisoners of war.

A bill authorizing a nationwide system of job health and safety standards cleared a House-Senate conference committee last night.

But the measure, designed to reduce the 15,500 annual job-related deaths and 2.2 million annual job-related disabling injuries, would face sharp opposition from Republicans when it goes back to the House and Senate for final clearance.

None of the seven House Republican conferees was willing to sign the conference report until further study because of several key provisions—including the crucial one giving the secretary of labor, rather than an independent board, power to establish health and safety standards.

The final bill followed the union-backed Senate version, instead of the administration and business-backed House version.

The House voted yesterday to tell a federal judge that neither he nor anyone could interfere with the printing and public distribution of a revised House Committee report that names alleged "revolutionary" speakers on college campuses.

Rep. Richard H. Ichord, D., Mo., chairman of the Internal Security Committee, filed the revised report naming 37 individuals and then won approval of an accompanying resolution banning interference with dissemination of the report.

The House approved the measure on a 302-to-84 roll call vote. It does not require Senate concurrence or approval of the President.

The committee, last October, issued its first report resulting from a survey of 179 colleges which were asked to name all campus speakers in the past two school years.

A total of 134 colleges answered, listing 1,168 speakers, and the committee report identified 65 of them as members of "revolutionary groups."

"Black List" U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell ordered the Public Printer and Superintendent of Documents not to print or distribute the report, which he called a "blacklist," on grounds that it violated constitutional rights of free speech.

Yesterday's resolution orders the Public Printer and the Superintendent of Documents to print and distribute publicly the revised report. Judge Gesell's order specifically banned the two of them from printing and distributing the first report.

The House, still uncertain when the present Congress will adjourn, voted today to set Jan. 21 as the convening date for the newly elected one.

A voice vote sent the resolution to the Senate for expected concurrence.

Under the law, the 1971 session would begin Jan. 3 unless the outgoing Congress set some other date. Some members are speculating that the present session may not end before Jan. 2.



THE BETTER TO BE SEEN—Pennsylvania's Gov. Ed. Milton Shapp prepares to sit on a chair boosted with two telephone directories hidden by a towel. Mr. Shapp's aides added something to the chair to make the 5-foot-7-inch Mr. Shapp look taller at a news conference. They had noticed Mr. Shapp was little noticed when seated next to taller cabinet appointees.

U.S. Farm Chief Attributes Tariff Bill to EEC Policies

By John M. Lee

LONDON, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Agriculture Secretary Clifford M. Hardin, touring Europe, today assailed European restrictions on farm trade as contributing to the protectionist sentiment in the United States.

Mr. Hardin, speaking at a news conference at the U.S. Embassy, called for "new and immediate initiatives by the European community to signal a liberalization of attitudes toward agriculture production and trade."

However, in reply to a question, he said that he was "carrying back no specific assurances." Mr. Hardin also said that he gave no assurances himself beyond reaffirming "President Nixon's continuing commitment to policies of liberal trade."

The secretary spoke at the conclusion of a 15-day tour of eight countries, undertaken by a high-ranking delegation of U.S. trade and agriculture officials to express American concern about protectionist trade trends.

Some European observers have found such a tour by American representatives audacious at a time when the highly controversial and protectionist Mills bill is before the Senate.

But Mr. Hardin has endeavored to turn the tables by saddling the Europeans with responsibility for encouraging the protectionist climate. The shift in American farm sentiment from traditional liberalism to more protectionist attitudes is regarded in Washington as a reflection of European discrimination.

"Europeans should realize some of the actions on this side have contributed to the new feelings in the United States," Mr. Hardin said.

Reports from the Continent have suggested that Mr. Hardin's message has not always been well received. Informants in the Commission of the European Economic Community said that Mr. Hardin's talk with Ralph Dahrendorf, one of the nine commissioners, had left some ill feeling.

European View The European view is that American agricultural trade has not suffered appreciably because of Common Market price supports and subsidies relating to grain, tobacco and citrus fruits.

The American view is that, although the \$13 billion in American farm exports to Europe does not represent any great decline, the composite figures mask a 47-percent drop in feed grain exports since 1966, while soybean exports have soared. Washington experts feel that American farm exports should be enjoying a sharp growth.

Mr. Hardin also said that while in London he had expressed Washington's concern about the Conservative government's announced intention to impose levies on food imports. Such a measure would affect American exports even before Britain acceded to the high tariffs of the Common Market's common agricultural policy.

Early trials in children indicate the injectable vaccine—consisting of a special mixture of vaccines previously available against each of those diseases separately—is both safe and potentially effective, scientists from the two countries reported.

Soviet researchers A. A. Smorodintsev and M. N. Nasibov and Dr. Maurice Hilleman, an American scientist, told about the development in separate reports for an international conference on vaccines.

The conference is jointly sponsored by the Pan American Health Organization and the World Health Organization.

Youth Held in Killings Claims Amnesia

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 15 (AP).—A 17-year-old honor student wanted on a charge of murdering four members of his family in Connecticut walked into the police station here yesterday and was arrested.

Police said the youth, John Rice Jr., told officers he did not know how he got to Arkansas or why he went there. "He has not been informed of the charges and we are not going to inform him," they said, adding that young Rice had said nothing about his family.

Norway's Government Wins Confidence Vote

OSLO, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Norway's five-year-old coalition government narrowly escaped resigning late yesterday when it won an unexpected 76-74 majority in the 150-seat Storting (parliament).

Prime Minister Per Borten's moderate four-party government had warned it would resign unless it got a majority in yesterday's decisive vote, formally on a transport tax issue but in reality a government confidence vote.

Scientists May Get Jobs With Cities

Nixon Program to Aid 3,000 Space Experts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (WP).—Nixon administration officials are pushing a plan to hire about 3,000 of the nation's 45,000 jobless aerospace scientists for jobs going begging in local and state governments.

The proposal would also provide for training and jobs as city technicians for about 3,000 veterans returning from Vietnam.

Ron Ziegler, presidential press spokesman, told newsmen yesterday that the plan had yet to reach the White House.

The job proposal is being developed by Floyd Hyde, assistant secretary of housing and urban development and chief of HUD's flexible-subsidy model cities program. Its estimated federal cost is under \$5 million.

Mr. Hyde's aides said that the plan had been widely endorsed by mayors and city managers, who reported about 3,000 existing vacancies in planning, budgeting and other technical staffs.

According to HUD estimates, there are about 45,000 out-of-work aerospace scientists or technicians and about 60,000 returning veterans who cannot afford to take advantage of the Vietnam GI bill because its benefits are too low.

"You pair these guys," observed one HUD specialist, "give them training and they can go up the ladder side-by-side."

The tentative HUD plan calls for:

• A quick training and orientation program for both scientists and ex-GIs paid for under existing federal manpower and model cities programs. Each trainee would make a three-year job commitment.

• Placement in technical jobs in the cities with continued training—on the job or in local universities—with the cities paying salaries with federal help until the newcomers are fully integrated.

• Concentration of HUD efforts in economically hard-hit aerospace centers, such as Boston, Seattle, San Diego, Huntsville, Ala., and Cape Kennedy.

Anti-Iran Protest in U.S. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Two persons were arrested as about 125 students demonstrated near the Iranian Embassy yesterday protesting the alleged arrest of Palestinian guerrilla sympathizers in that country.

'Appreciates' President's Letter

Scranton Says Nixon Agrees With Study

By John Kifer

CHICAGO, Dec. 15 (NYT).—William W. Scranton yesterday turned the other cheek to President Nixon's rebuff of the conclusions of his Commission on Campus Unrest.

"I deeply appreciate the fact that President Nixon has read and responded to our commission's report," the commission chairman said. "I believe this is at least unusual and possibly unique in the annals of major presidential commissions over the past several years," he added.

On Saturday, 11 weeks after the commission issued its report, Mr. Nixon released a seven-and-a-half-page letter to Mr. Scranton in which he rejected the commission's principal finding that he must "exercise his reconciling moral leadership" placed the responsibility for campus disorders "squarely" on the academic community, and staunchly defended Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, the target of some of the report's criticism of "divisive and insulting rhetoric."

At a press conference yesterday, Mr. Scranton repeatedly said that the commission's findings and the President's letter were in agreement on "substance." He said he had been invited to the White House Thursday to discuss the matter further.

"I have read his letter and studied it," the former Pennsylvania governor said. "The President's comments are in complementary agreement with the report as to the condemnation of violence, our recommendations to the colleges and universities, our concern for the needs of black students and black colleges, that the responsibility for maintaining order on the campus is not government's alone, and our opposition to politicizing universities."

He said that the administration has "redirected" its efforts by what he described as a "peace initiative" in Vietnam by Mr. Nixon's trips.

Auto Union Ratifies Contract With Ford

DETROIT, Dec. 15 (UPI).—The United Auto Workers today ratified a three-year contract with Ford Motor Co., leaving only Chrysler among the big-three auto makers left to agree on a new pact with the union.

The Ford agreement, similar to one reached with General Motors after a 67-day UAW strike, will become effective Monday. The contract covers about 160,000 Ford hourly employees. Negotiations continued between the UAW and Chrysler with a target deadline, but not a strike deadline, of Friday.

to several college campuses; by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird's instruction that the National Guard be re-equipped and better trained and by what he said was Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Elliot Richardson's "espousing this report."

The Commission on Campus Unrest was appointed by Mr. Nixon last spring after several weeks of upheaval on college campuses across the nation following the sending of U.S. troops into Cambodia. Four students at Kent State University in Ohio and two at Jackson State College in Mississippi were slain by law enforcement authorities during the turmoil and some 300 colleges and universities were closed or disrupted by student strikes and demonstrations.

Anti-Hijack Pact Is Drafted Calling for 'Severe Penalties'

THE HAGUE, Dec. 15 (UPI).—An anti-hijack convention that rules out the excuse of political motives and demands "severe penalties" for hijackers was approved today by an international civil aviation conference on air law.

The convention, drawn up during a 15-day conference of 77 nations, will be signed tomorrow by some 40 of the participants.

The "Convention for the Suppression of Illicit Seizure of Aircraft" was approved unanimously, with Chile and Algeria abstaining.

It will go into effect when it has been ratified by at least ten of the nations' legislatures.

Members of the U.S. delegation, led by J.B. Rhinelander, deputy legal adviser at the State Department, expressed satisfaction with the terms of the convention.

Its main points state:

• "Each contracting state undertakes to make the offense [unlawful seizure of aircraft] punishable by severe penalties."

• The states involved in any hijacking should establish among themselves which will have jurisdiction "over the offense and any other act of violence against passengers or crew committed by the offender."

• The state where the hijacker is captured "shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged without exception whatsoever . . . to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution."

Conference officials said the last clause rules out exemption on the excuse the hijacking was committed for political motives.

The severe penalty clause was not defined, leaving it to be decided by each state.

The convention also states that if no extradition treaty exists between two countries involved in a hijacking, the country receiving a request for extradition "may consider" the convention a substitute for such a treaty.

The crew and passengers of a hijacked aircraft would be allowed to continue their journey "as soon as practicable." The plane and its cargo would be returned to its owners "without delay."

In the case of any dispute concerning interpretation or application of the convention, it suggests arbitration or reference to the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

The convention will be open to nations not at the conference. East Germany has already indicated it wishes to become a signatory.

Cuba, the most popular destination for hijackers, was not present.

Conference officials said another meeting would be held next year to seek a convention dealing with sabotage of aircraft being serviced and sabotage of airport installations.

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12 Survivors Found Off Japanese Coast

But all the indications here were that there was little chance that more survivors would be found.

This is clearly aimed at the Brezhnev Doctrine which asserts the right of the Soviet Union to intervene in Eastern Europe to

Mr. Mulele had returned here from his sanctuary in Brazzaville apparently under the impression he had been granted an amnesty, a minimum sentence of 'three years' jail on the charge, though the charge could be modified during the trial.

FALLING EAGLE—Alvin L. Glatowski (left), one of the hijackers of the munitions ship Columbia Eagle, waiting at the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh to turn himself in.

board a Cambodian prison ship on the Mekong River outside Phnom Penh, had been attempting without avail to obtain political asylum in Sweden or a Communist country.

His partner in the hijacking, Clyde W. McKay, 25, of Escondido, Calif., disappeared last October when Mr. McKay and an American

his shoulder-length hair and blonde beard some months ago, has recently begun growing both again. He was a familiar sight to newsmen in Phnom Penh, who frequently saw his stoop-shouldered figure, accompanied by his Cambodian military-police guards, on the streets or in the restaurants of Phnom Penh.

wers will meet Dec. 21-23 in Budapest, the Czechoslovak radio announced last night.

POET BENNING, Ga.
UPI.—A soldier who sur-
vived the massacre testified today
that many commanders had called
an "inflammatory" meeting be-
fore the strike, had ordered
the village destroyed, and had
killed a woman picket.
The testimony concerned
commander, Capt. Ernest
Lina, was given at the trial
in which one of his
cadets, 1st Lt. William J.
Lina, is charged with hav-
ing ordered 102 civilians during
the massacre.

The terrorists, in a note signed by Mr. Bucher, have refused to give any list until the government pulled off heavy police patrols. The authenticity of the note has

wers will meet Dec. 21-23 in Budapest, the Czechoslovak radio announced last night.


Falls; 2 Die, 4
SYRACUSE, Sicily,
PT.—The façade of a
Catholic church d

They were initiated today by Max Wery, of the Belgian Foreign Ministry, who led the Benelux delegation at the talks, and A.N. Ginzburg, a Soviet deputy foreign trade minister.

surge comes up the estuary, its effects—unless positive action is taken in time—could be extremely serious for large areas of the metropolis."

Some low-lying areas around London's docks are especially threatened, he said.

AT&T "is in the establishing service arranged restoration of undersea cable to satellite service."



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The Latest Nixon

It is being said that John B. Connally was named secretary of the treasury as a conciliatory gesture to the Democrats—part of an attempt by Mr. Nixon to restore national harmony. Obviously, there must be some reason why the former governor of Texas was given the Treasury post at a time when economic conditions make that position one of great symbolic and practical importance. Moreover, the usual considerations—established fiscal competence or at least wide experience in the field of money and the economy generally—are not apparent in the President's choice.

But it could also be asked, pertinently, just what Democrats are being assuaged by the Connally nomination, and how the fairly extensive Republican liberal wing will react to the naming of a conservative Texan. Since this follows the designation of George Bush, another conservative Texan (Republican, in this case), as ambassador to the UN, the public at large may be excused for guessing that geographical and ideological factors weighed more heavily with Mr. Nixon than any specific desire for inter-party harmony or a more general search for unity among the various segments of American opinion.

The ousting of Walter J. Hickel from the Interior Department would seem to confirm that view. And while Mr. Nixon may not be responsible for the departure of those

mavericks within the administration, Daniel Patrick Moynihan and James Farmer, their loss does diminish the aspect of diversity which the President seemed to encourage when he first entered the White House.

In other words, the latest Nixon seems to be an only slightly altered version of the Nixon who campaigned to eliminate his senatorial opposition during the recent campaign, rather than the Nixon who has asserted so strongly and so frequently that he was seeking to reduce the divisions within the nation.

It remains to be seen whether the image of unitary ideology reflected by these appointments and departures will be reflected in Mr. Nixon's policies, administrative and legislative. The President has, albeit belatedly, strongly censured congressional opponents of his trade and family assistance programs. But Congress, since it is composed of professional politicians, to whom patronage still represents a powerful fact, may be more impressed by the nature of the President's entourage than by his messages.

Mr. Nixon has, of course, every right to gather around him the people with whom he thinks he can work most effectively. But the public has an equal right to judge him by those people. By this criterion, there is reason for concern over the national course in the next two years.

How the Army Keeps Tabs on the Citizenry

When Thomas Jefferson remarked that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," he had in mind a vigilance by free men against the encroachments of governmental authority. But the United States Army of late has got the admonition turned round. It has taken it upon itself to maintain a vigilant surveillance of citizen activities it deems dangerous, thus employing its authority—whether it understands what it is doing or not—to limit liberty by making unorthodox associations and dissenting opinions seem costly and unsafe. The Army is exercising, in short, what Sen. Sam Ervin has called a "detrerent power over the individual rights of American citizens."

In a signal service to the public, Sander Vanocur devoted a recent program on the NBC network to an examination, as he put it, of "the use of U.S. Army intelligence agents to spy on American citizens." He presented before his cameras an astounding parade of real and indubitably alive former military intelligence agents who recounted activities which can only be described as chilling. One former agent told of masquerading as a newspaper reporter to glean information about the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; another told of infiltrating anti-war groups and student movement groups in the Washington area; still another told of surveillance at the gravesite of Dr. Martin Luther King "to listen in on the crowd of mourners to see if there were possibly any racial overtones that might develop into a riot or a demonstration."

Reports of these undercover operatives were stored and computerized by the Army in a vast "intelligence" operation designed, apparently, to make known to military

authorities the identity of persons who might be "agitators" or "subversives" or "militants" so that, in an emergency, they could be rounded up and kept from making "trouble." Even the Republican and Democratic nominating conventions of 1968 were sedulously monitored by the Army, according to Mr. Vanocur, and constant surveillance was maintained over such events as the Poor People's March on Washington and the Moratorium demonstration a year ago.

There is nothing new about military intelligence, or even about the fact that it is carried on at home as well as abroad. Mr. Vanocur's service lies in his dramatic reminder to the American people of the domestic peril it presents to them. In the Washington Monthly for January, 1970, Christopher H. Pyle, a former captain in Army Intelligence, told in detail of the military surveillance that is mounted within our borders, asserting that "nearly 1,000 plainclothes investigators, working out of some 300 offices from coast to coast, keep track of political protest of all kinds—from Klan rallies in North Carolina to anti-war speeches at Harvard." Sen. Ervin has thundered about the activity in the Senate and has demanded explanations of it from Army authorities. But one is left with a feeling, as happens so often in these situations, that the Army has redoubled its efforts as it has diminished its candor.

Sen. Ervin's subcommittee on constitutional rights will probably hold hearings on military snooping some time after the first of the year, and it is high time. For this business of vigilance and liberty cuts two ways, and it is only by forewarning that a free citizenry is forearmed in defense of its essential liberties.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The Paris Talks

For the United States, the Paris conference is no longer a negotiation on Vietnam, but a fight aimed at obtaining if not the release at least an improvement of the conditions of American POWs in North Vietnam. Such is the meaning of what has taken place for the last few weeks at the Paris negotiation which Nixon has renounced bringing to a successful conclusion. Washington has been multiplying pressures on Hanoi for some time. After the abortive raid on the Son Tay camp, we are in a phase of diplomatic and political pressures.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

The Pakistan Election

Pakistan's first free elections gave freedom unconfined first and foremost to the demagogues. In the eastern part of the geographically divided republic Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, campaigning for East Bengal autonomy, not only swept the densely populated local board, but won enough seats to form an absolute majority in an all-Pakistan parliament.

In West Pakistan Mr. Bhutto won almost as overwhelming a victory, and will control about one-third of the seats. It is doubtful

how much of Pakistan's national unity, already precarious enough, will survive the resulting confrontation between these two men across 1,000 miles of Indian territory.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Berlin and the West

It is remarkable how many things now depend on a "satisfactory solution" of the Berlin question: the ratification of the German-Soviet and German-Polish treaties, concrete "multilateral" preparations for the European super-conference being propagated under the title of "security," even détente between East and West as a whole. These are important, weighty issues hanging from the Berlin peg. The question is whether the peg can support them all, whether détente between East and West can be gotten under way as a mutual, balanced process or whether it will mean a further political shift of the balance in favor of the Soviet empire. The Berlin negotiations are doubtless a decisive test for the future development of East-West relations. But—and this must be constantly borne in mind—they are in no lesser measure also a test, and a tricky one, of the West itself and its inner cohesion.

—From Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 16, 1895

CINCINNATI—It is announced here that the Tzar has again received threatening letters from nihilists, and according to dispatches from Moscow an actual conspiracy has been uncovered in the city. It is added that several bombs which were to have been used by the conspirators have been seized by the police and that many men and women have been arrested. Among them is the well-known nihilist leader, Rasputin, and his wife.

Fifty Years Ago

December 16, 1920

CINCINNATI—The golden rule works well in manufacturing, according to Mr. Arthur Nash, a former clergyman and now president of the Nash Manufacturing Company of this city. He gave up the ministry to go into business, and has this to say regarding his method of management: "I made several wage increases when I took over the place, and the employees responded to this Christian treatment by giving me a wonderfully increased output."



Heath—III: Suez to Singapore

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—When President Nixon reviews the world this week with Prime Minister Edward Heath, he will find the latter perhaps less

worried about the chances of a military confrontation in the Middle East between the United States and Russia than by the possibility that the Soviets might get their way in that key area without any confrontation at all.

Not that Heath favors a showdown; far from it. But he does insist the West must make plain its intense interest in the Mediterranean, where the U.S.S.R. continues to build its power, and this is a cardinal point of his foreign policy. For this reason the prime minister presumably hopes to reassure himself on U.S. intentions and to discuss both the short and long-range outlook from Suez to Singapore.

The crux of Heath's global outlook for the moment involves the Common Market and the climax of Britain's long campaign to enter it. But for him, there is no reason why this expanded "Europe" should not be tied both to sound transatlantic relationships and also to particular international responsibilities in other regions.

From a British viewpoint the Mediterranean, once seen as an imperial lifeline during the days of the Raj in India, remains central. There is deep concern about the increasingly solid establishment of a Russian presence in Egypt and penetrations in Aden, Somalia and the Sudan. Moreover, worry is provoked by the activities of Soviet submarines and electronic vessels in the Indian Ocean.

These factors helped Heath, upon assuming power, to insist that the planned total withdrawal from "East of Suez" contemplated by the Labor government must be scrapped.

Of all diplomatic problems not

ped. A small but active British force will remain available for emergencies between the Persian Gulf and Malaysia.

For Heath this determination in no way weakens the resolve to concentrate Britain's principal energies on Western Europe. Indeed, he disputes contentions that a "European policy" means withdrawal from all extra-European commitments. He hopes that some day Western Europe as a bloc can even shoulder a "European mission" in regions far removed from its own confines.

Moreover, the ultimate benefits to Britain's economy of membership in the Common Market would in the interim, it is reckoned, make it easier to maintain London's extra-European obligations until "Europe" itself is prepared to assume some kind of overseas policy of its own. Finally, such an "East of Suez" contribution, British or "European," cannot help but be well received in the United States, overburdened as it is with costly world commitments.

The hotly debated intention of Heath to sell South Africa arms is, in his mind, directly related to this overall design. The Tory argument is that the western approach to the Indian Ocean, increasingly infiltrated by the Soviet fleet, must be patrolled as a sensible precaution and the only sure support base is South Africa.

Nixon is more likely to sympathize with Heath's Indian Ocean goal than his South African method. However, the British say they will limit the weapons supplied to gain Egyptian cooperation. They would withhold arms useful against internal dissenters.

Of all diplomatic problems not

geographically contained within Western Europe itself, the one most worrisome is the Middle East. In Heath's opinion this has two aspects.

The first is simply that of Western relations with the Arab world and its immense treasure of petroleum, on which the Common Market relies so heavily for its industrial development. The second is the requirement for a permanent Arab-Israeli settlement which will terminate the chaos marking the past generation.

Heath feels that Britain might now perhaps contribute more effective diplomatic help than in the past. The sudden death of President Nasser enabled the British to get over their "schizophrenia" on Egypt and start the process of building more reasonable relationships. Now, the prime minister apparently feels, Britain could get into a better position with useful contacts on both disputing sides and could at last begin to put to peacemaking use its long experience in that part of the world.

Such intricate and extensive projects, of course, take time. Nevertheless, as Nixon will discover, there is a cogent and logical policy pattern in the mind of his visitor and, while it initially focuses most strongly on Western Europe, it embraces the world.

Palestine Refugees

John P. Diefenderf, of the UNRWA staff in Beirut, agrees (NYT, Dec. 10) to lower Barbara Zimbal's figure of original refugees by several hundred thousand, to 726,000. He refers to the estimate of the UN Survey Mission in 1949.

The Acting UN mediator, Dr. Ralph Bunche, wrote in a 1949 UN report: "Estimates made by Arab authorities... reach a total of between 740,000 and 780,000. Checks made by officers of the UNRWA, however, have failed to substantiate such figures." The UNRWA was given a budget, to cover 500,000 persons, but found \$22,543 on its relief rolls. The UN Economic Survey Mission commented (Nov. 16, 1949): "... however commendable it may be to extend international charity to the needy, reasons greatly in excess of the number justifiable... have been and are being used."

"As only about 700,000 Arab inhabitants were residing in that area which became Israel in 1948, and about 160,000 remained or returned, it is hardly credible that there were then 726,000 refugees. The actual figure is closer to 540,000, as Dr. Walter Pinner showed in his book, 'How Many Arab Refugees?' as early as 1953, when he analyzed all the UNRWA reports."

D. G. LITTMAN,

Paris.

The Opt-Out

It is profoundly disappointing to think that your columnist (David S. Broder, Dec. 4) is correct in his assessment of the current status in campus activism. Have all our young people really given up hope of changing their world, or are they simply employing the last, desperate tactic?

What, indeed, remains for the disciples of counter-culture except nonparticipation. All that remains for youth is the Great Opt-Out. That entails each individual making a personal life commitment to avoid participation in the economic activities that support or promote consumerism, racism, militarism or contribute to the further degradation of the environment.

NEIL R. HUFF,

New Delhi.

1,500 Years in Prison

I am not surprised that 12 white people in Oklahoma sentenced a 22-year-old black to 1,500 years in prison for allegedly raping a white woman (NYT, Dec. 12-13). To be sure, civilized human beings must react against the crime of rape, wherever it is committed. Nevertheless, a supposedly modern people cannot permit 12 vindictive, racist-minded people to sit in judgment on another human being. As a black man, I do not expect black people in the United States to be treated justly; but I should hope that the white people in America are far enough removed from the savagery of the risen ape—certainly far enough removed from their miserable, debased European heritage to have confidence in their own creative powers, to the extent

The Game Allende Plays

Dealer's Choice

By Joseph Kraft

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Whether Chile follows Cuba to become the second Communist beachhead in the Americas depends in large measure on Salvador Allende, the self-proclaimed Marxist who became president of this country a month ago. And that means, an interview with Allende strongly suggests, that the future of Chile remains open-ended.

Allende is not a strong figure, committed to resist to the utmost an effort by the Communists in his government to take over. But he is a skilled politician with enough tricks to double back on his past and make the Communists if his self-interest so indicates.

The uncertain nature of Allende's commitment finds clear expression in his language. I was ushered in to see him by a commander in the Chilean Navy. But Allende is plainly afraid of a right-wing coup by the armed forces. In the middle of our chat he had to receive a visiting dignitary. I was taken to a back room where I encountered the president's personal guard—a crew of men in their twenties drawn from among the far-out militants in Allende's Socialist party.

Allende is a short, peppy man, much younger in looks than his 62 years. He gives his short stature a couple of added inches by a pompadour and an upward tilt of the head. He pounds his knees together to emphasize a point. When he makes a joke—which is often—he giggles slightly.

A Non-Reader? Criticism charges that Allende is a lightweight who has no capacity for the delicate analysis of hard problems. "He's never read a book through—not even one by Marx," a political acquaintance of long standing once remarked. And in the course of my interview there took place a little incident that reinforced that view.

Allende pulled from his desk a folder full of clippings from the foreign press. All of them, he said, were hostile. I recognized at least three—one which I had written myself, one from The New York Times, and one from The Monde which I knew to be quite favorable. Allende acknowledged as such. Plainly he had not read any of them.

Like most men who do not concentrate on issues, Allende is given to the flip giggle, full of sound and empty of meaning. When asked about plans to nationalize cop-

par mines owned in large American companies, he replied: "I respect the American interests. But I respect the interests more. We can't without copper in Chile. I air we breathe."

But Allende's Chile-first not only go against the American interests. He is of Soviet influence, too. "I don't," he said in an oblique shot to Fidel Castro's "that as long as I am in Chile will never have a military base on its soil—any country."

More than 30 years of politics, furthermore, have Allende a feel for the democratic government. I can't say he is a sincere believer in the party system. And when Chile's condition one month he came to office, he said:

"We don't hide what you can go outside and yourself. No liberties are suspended. There is no threatening force on the There is no censorship of Everybody said when I there would be no more, but now all the parties piling for the municipal in April."

Not the least of those r is Allende himself. He has the Communists into the through a unity front which several other parties his own Socialists. Not trying to get the Marxist they can achieve their so legally," he says of the alliance "when they violence and subversion."

Allende's game, of course old parliamentary game, to build a majority by the left into the system, dangerous game. No one confident that Allende the force and scummen the difficult problems to front Chile, particularly economic field.

But provided there is nomic disaster, the p political tenses might enough to see Chile the next presidential elections hence. Certainly, it does come, in the faction of official, to talk t away with predictions of t which can only feed elaborate suspicions and t self-verifying.

Letters

that they can elect forever from their minds the idea that the black man is a "Nigger." Those 12 people had to go into the jungles of their minds to come up with such a ridiculous punishment. They could only get away with that sort of force when a black is the alleged offender. In most countries the authorities treat rapists—if they are actually guilty of the crime—psychiatrically.

THOMAS W. HARRIS,

Paris.

A Refinement?

We itinerants old enough to remember the railroads are deeply indebted to Mr. Bushwald for articulating (NYT, Dec. 8) Prof. Appelbaum's ingenious solution to the freight-passenger problem by synthesizing the two.

I would like to propose, in the name of efficiency, a slight refinement—the employment of a crooked configuration devised by the aviation people for fitting the maximum number of travelers into the minimum cubic footage available. The position is that of the lower case "h" with the head wedged forward by a hard object. An overstuffed pillow will do.

S. POTTER FRIEND,

Frankfurt.

Aiding the Pakistanis

The Vatican charity, Caritas Internationalis, strongly rebuked the U.S. and other countries for not giving enough help to East Pakistan (NYT, Dec. 12). Now, the Vatican is a sovereign state without such problems as inflation, the income tax, dividends alone, the calculation of the Italian revenue office, totals hundreds of millions of dollars. But it refuses to pay taxes and amasses billions without any visible

purpose. Caritas advises "to get help from the E. Pakistan" instead of bombs on North Vietnam. It is more advisable to aid the poor and needy in dropping criticism on old

LEO W.

Lugano.

Why the Basques

Thirty-four years Basques fought against Hitler and Mussolini and a legal republic was won. On April 21, 1945, Charles Salazar and decorated the survivors of Major Guernica Battalion for every against the German Gironde. Now, Germany are democratic, minorizing countries, but not the Spanish government are not legal because created by a dictator oligarchic "Movimiento" throwing the legal republic. Basques will continue to

MIKELDI IT.

Bilbao, Spain.

American Yo

Mr. Walter Wyant (Dec. 10) the IET's ran parently American left from Athens and Madrid to tell us what is wrong with young people. They are cities by choice. Then have picked incongruous boxes. Young Americans—stock or elsewhere—are a but would Mr. Wyant friends prefer the effort of the young people in our neighborhood? W Wyant says is Greek F

ALAN F

Rome.

Data Faults Found; 'Seen Understated'

By Jan Nugent Pearce

ON, Dec. 15 (WFP).—A U.S. government report on corporate profits and losses for 1969 and 1970 indicates that the nation's gross product was understated by as much as 10 percent, according to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

at GM in U.S. it Drop

ON, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—General Motors' U.S. sales for the first nine months of 1970 dropped 0.8 percent from the same period in 1969, the company reported today.

The drop was the largest since 1965, when sales fell 1.2 percent. The decline was attributed to a combination of factors, including a drop in demand for light trucks and a shift in the company's product mix.

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The SEC's View

The SEC had conducted its share of the report, covering some 2,600 companies. It found that about 80 percent of the companies had reported a decline in profits for 1970 compared with 1969.

Compliance with FIC's provisions, which covers about 80 percent of the companies but only 20 percent of the total corporate assets involved, is mandatory. In recent years, the SEC has taken non-reporting companies to court and won damages for their failure to cooperate.

The present reporting system also allows widely diversified firms to lump together profits and losses from dozens of divisions into one consolidated figure, and many government analysts regard the final industry data as exceedingly suspect.

LTV's Meat Packer
For example, Ling-Temco-Vought, one of the country's most widely diversified firms, is classified as a meat packer, and its revenues are added to the food-manufacturing column.

The combined result of the present system has been underestimation of overall corporate revenues and distortion of the industry national income picture, which is used in one method of computing the GNP.

Another problem is the inconsistency produced when large companies appear and then disappear from the data quarterly.

The SEC-FTC report presently serves as a major input for the econometric models used by the government in formulating its economic policy decisions. Major users are the Commerce Department, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Council of Economic Advisors.

"We are fine-tuning the system on the basis of inconsistent and extremely unreliable data," one official noted.

Changes Planned
Now that it has the green light from OMB, the FTC plans to require companies which produce many different products to report profits and losses for each individual line.

Some analysts question whether the results of the revised quarterly reports on corporate profits will even be comparable to the older version.

Bundesbank Sees
No Grounds for
Easing of Credit

FRANKFURT, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—The West German federal bank said today that the present economic situation provides no grounds to ease credit and fiscal policies.

In its December report, the Bundesbank said progress towards economic stability would be endangered by an easing of credit policy.

The bank noted the federal government's committee of economic experts correctly pointed out that other countries have enjoyed little success in stemming the inflationary tendency, largely because they ignored or modified their own restrictive policies before the appropriate time.

A comprehensive reduction in domestic interest rates could only be envisaged if signs of economic equilibrium continue for some time and if rates of wage and price gains are significantly reduced, the report added.

U.S. Official to Chair
OECD Council Session

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said today that U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers has been elected OECD council chairman to succeed French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.



A YARD IN NEED—One of Denmark's biggest employers, Burmeister and Wain Shipyards, was granted a 50 million kroner (\$8.5 million) guarantee by the national bank yesterday to help it get private financing. Sources said a liquidity crisis would have forced immediate closure of the yard, throwing about 9,000 men out of work, without official aid. The latest crisis was blamed on a shortage of skilled labor, huge training costs, delivery delays and the very tight domestic credit squeeze. Similar problems three years ago produced massive reorganization of the firm. Shown above are the yard's drydock and assembly hall, idle for the time being.

Former Government Official To Head Italy's Montedison

MILAN, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Montedison, Western Europe's third largest chemical group, elected politician Pietro Campilli as its new president today.

Mr. Campilli, 79, replaces Cesare Marzagora. He stepped down in October after only six months in office in disagreement over the policies of the state-owned companies which held a controlling interest in Montedison.

In a letter to the company's board, published today, Mr. Marzagora said that his resignation had been in protest against a shift in power in favor of the state holding companies, compromising his initial promise to maintain a balance between private and public capital.

He blamed the private interests, including Fiat and Pirelli, for refusing to increase their holdings of Montedison shares at a time when speculation was leading to large-scale selling by investors, and buying by the state oil company.

Mr. Marzagora's resignation sent Montedison shares tumbling below the 900 lire level for the first time in the company's seven-year history. Today's closing price was 887.75 lire.

Mr. Campilli, a veteran Christian Democrat politician and businessman, was considered acceptable to both private and public shareholders.

A former director of the Federation of Italian Catholic Banks, he was elected to parliament after the fall of Fascism. He served in ten postwar cabinets as minister of foreign trade, industry, treasury, finance, transport and southern development.

Montedison also elected Furio Cicogna as its third vice-president. He is a textile manufacturer and former president of the Italian Industrialists' Confederation.

Reported Compromise
MILAN, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—A Montedison spokesman said Mr. Campilli has not previously been connected with the company.

Sources close to the firm said they believed the appointment is a temporary compromise until, at least the annual meeting in April.

James Franklin Blagghin of Southern Pacific, at a National Press Club lunch, compared the 1969 operations of similarly-sized Southern Railway in the United States and British Railways. "It took 15 times as many people to operate British Railways. Yet the British system produced only 40 percent as much freight service as Southern, and its charge per ton-mile to the customer was nearly triple the Southern's," he said.

"British Railways ended 1968 with a deficit of over \$217 million and paid no taxes. Southern earned \$43 million and paid more than that—\$60 million in federal, state and local taxes," he said.

Oil Firms to Pay Pollution Claims
In Tanker Spills Up to \$30 Million

LONDON, Dec. 15 (AP).—Countries or areas hit by oil pollution from tankers can claim up to \$30 million in compensation, the Oil Companies' International Marine Forum announced yesterday.

MGM Back In Black for Fiscal 1970

But Earnings Reflect
Non-Recurring Income

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer made a substantial recovery in the fiscal year ended Aug. 31, following a major reorganization and implementation of substantial economies initiated by James T. Aubrey Jr., who took over the presidency on Oct. 21, 1969.

The company's annual report, issued yesterday, showed a consolidated net income of \$127 million, or 37 cents a share, in contrast to a loss of \$35.37 million incurred in fiscal 1969.

Fiscal 1970 results, however, include an extraordinary gain of \$9.8 million, or \$1.67 a share, from the sale of three theaters in South Africa, of one in Australia and of props, wardrobe, and the camera department at California headquarters.

Excluding this extraordinary gain, fiscal 1970 would show an \$8.23 million loss.

The still-improved 1970 results reflect net income of \$17.2 million from television programs, up from \$8,000 in fiscal 1969. Records, tapes and music yielded profits of \$55,000 after a 1969 deficit of \$11.99 million.

Feature films and shorts showed a loss of \$9.53 million, but this was cut from the \$53.42 million 1969 loss, the report noted.

Gross revenues for fiscal 1970 came to \$170,885 million, compared with \$192,824 million in the prior year.

Mr. Aubrey noted that bank indebtedness was reduced by \$52.09 million, or 63 percent, in fiscal 1970. He said operations for the first fiscal quarter ending November "will be profitable," but gave no details.

For the fourth fiscal 1970 quarter, MGM reported a loss of \$3.35 million from operations, down from a \$20.95 million loss in the 1969 quarter. Gross revenues rose to \$42,535 million from \$41,528 million.

Fluor Corp.
Fourth Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 134.0 113.0
Profits (millions)... 2.79 3.47
Per Share... 0.44 0.41

Year
Revenue (millions)... 513.0 435.0
Profits (millions)... 14.71 17.1
Per Share... 1.70 2.05

Vernado Inc.
Third Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 200.3 186.0
Profits (millions)... 2.83 1.88
Per Share... 0.43 0.31

Nine Months
Revenue (millions)... 567.9 587.0
Profits (millions)... 5.81 5.53
Per Share... 1.03 0.92

Fourth Quarter
Revenue (millions)... 150.0 120.0
Profits (millions)... 1.42 1.59
Per Share... 1.42 1.59

Year
Revenue (millions)... 167.1 148.4
Profits (millions)... 31.76 15.8
Per Share... 3.83 3.41

"The company announced a two-for-one stock split through a 100 percent stock dividend payable March 4 for shareholders on record Feb. 4."

Canada Trade Surplus
OTTAWA, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Canada had a trade surplus of \$335.3 million in November, up from \$335.3 million in October, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. For the first 11 months of 1970, the surplus totaled \$2.58 billion.

N.Y. Prices Ease Again; Memorex Plunges Nine

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange, in a virtual carbon copy of yesterday's performance, pulled back slightly today as it consolidated recent strong advances.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 3.56 to 819.62 on a turnover of 13.42 million shares.

Yesterday, the blue-chip indicator eased 3.74 on a 13.81-million-share volume.

American Telephone, repeating its gain of yesterday, rose one point to 49 1/8 in active trading. Attempting to explain the action of the nation's most widely-owned stock, one broker said: "Telephone sometimes seems to become a haven for institutional money when the market turns a bit ragged."

Memorex Plunges
Memorex provided the main fireworks today, plunging 9 1/4 to 69 after trading was halted temporarily to permit a company announcement.

The statement dealt with certain technicalities in its recent report on operating results for the first nine months of 1970, cautioning that any comparison with year-earlier figures was not meaningful. Memorex restated net income at 97 cents a share, against an earlier reported \$1.64. In the 1969 period, net was \$1.31.

In late November, Memorex stock did not trade for several days after company accounting methods were challenged by some certified public accountants.

The stock re-opened today in the final half hour at 73 5/8 and then its price was pounded down steadily, suffering from "a credibility gap" in the words of one Wall Street trader. The stock swung during 1969 from a low of 63 to a high of 173 7/8, before plunging as low as 44 1/2 earlier this year.

Tele. today's most active issue, dropped 1 3/4 to 17 3/4. It, like

Buffalo Bank Cuts Rate
BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 15 (Reuters).—The Bank of Buffalo cut its prime lending rate today to 6 1/2 percent from 7 percent, effective immediately. The small bank, with assets of \$110 million, said the cut reflects "the general decline in other financial rates... (and) continuing easing in loan demand."

2d NYSE Broker to Go Public
NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Pressman, Frohlich & Frost Inc., broker members of the New York and American Stock Exchanges, announced yesterday a merger agreement under which it would become the second publicly-owned member of the Big Board.

The concern said it planned to merge with Lawrence Kotkin Associates, an over-the-counter securities house that went public in July, 1969. The transaction apparently will not violate any NYSE regulations concerning public ownership.

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, broke a long-standing Wall Street precedent last April when it sold equity to the public. Many Wall Street leaders feel public ownership, with the permanent capital that results from it, will be a key to survival in the securities industry of the future.

Under the Kotkin agreement,

VW's Prices Raised 5.5 %

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Volkswagen today announced price increases averaging 5.5 percent on models sold in West Germany and said prices on export models were likely to go up in the near future.

Late tonight, Volkswagen of America said it is increasing the suggested list prices of most of its models by an average 4.3 percent on the East Coast and by less than 1 percent on the West Coast. The sticker price of the VW "beetle" will go from \$1,780 on the East Coast and \$1,640 on the West Coast to a new national price of \$1,845.

A VW statement said the increases, effective immediately, were ordered after "all attempts to rationalize costs" failed. VW cited increased production costs. Employees, for example, received a 13 percent wage boost Dec. 1.

The new prices mean the basic VW 1300 purchased in Germany now costs 4,245 deutsche marks (\$1,351) up from 4,065 DM. The only model not affected is the K-70 which came out this autumn.

It was the third price increase this year for West Germany's largest auto maker. In January, the company boosted prices by an average 3.5 percent and followed with a 3 percent increase in August.

pressman stockholders will own about 75 percent of the surviving concern, to be called Pressman, Frohlich & Frost.

A definite accord is contingent on approval by the stockholders of both houses and final NYSE approval.

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ck Split Voted
Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Manufacturers Handling company of the bank today voted a split, subject to shareholders at the April 13.
CA
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(d) Convert. Bond. Pd. N.Y.	\$8.08	(w) Pyramid (CMC)	
		(d) Babco I	

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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— 1970 — Stocks and						— 1970 — Stocks and						— 1970 — Stocks and					
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sis.	Net	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sis.	Net	High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	Sis.	Net
100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge

[illegible]

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York		
Telex Corp	415,500	174%
Am Tel Tel	183,400	479%
FedEx Int'l Mfg	142,000	433%
Memorex	172,800	69
Westig Elc	151,500	67
KyFrad	151,400	527%
Nat'l Frnt Chkn	147,800	174%
Viacomb	146,000	15%
Gillette Co	139,400	15
Pan Am	129,100	42
Tenneco	110,600	213%
Unicom NJ	98,400	70%
WatPn Pepp	95,500	231%
Republic Cr	90,400	81%
Global Mar	81,600	131%
Volume, all stocks:	13,620,000 shares	
Volume, 15 stocks:	2,681,000 shares	
Ratio, 15 stocks:	18.49 percent	
Average price, 15 stocks:	\$58.42	
Range, 15 stocks:	\$7.37 to \$100	

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Mid-day Laidated Prices

[illegible]

Tokyo Exchange
Dec. 15, 1970

	Price Per Cen		Price Per Cen
Sahi Glas	138	Metux E. Ind.	3
ason Cambr.	240	Matsu E. Wks	2
ail Nip. Frnt.	205	Mitsubi Hyr Ind.	3
ail Bank	210	Mitsubi Shoji.	1
ail Photo	433	Mitsui & Co.	1
ail Ship	240	Mitsui Bussan	2
itachi	98	Nippon Elec.	3
idama Motor	138	Shiseido	3
ich	130	Sony Corp.	2
Japan Air Lines	1,480	Sunbong	2
Scap	1,480	Takai Marine	2
ansai El P.	678	Takeda Chem.	2
ail Brewr.	180	Teljin	2
ubota I. Co.	167	Tokyo Marine	2
Previous	167	Toray	2
		Toyota Motor	2

Advances: 582; declines: 778; unchanged: 308.
N.Y. stock index: 48.73 -0.07;
industrials: 51.38 -0.16; transpor

Head Ski Co	198,700	73 1/2	—
Calcomp	132,500	20 1/4	—
Inflight Pic	102,500	5 1/2	+
Milgo Elect	43,400	25 1/2	—

Mangunan	31,400	19%	+
Brascan Ltd	29,200	16%	+
Holly Corp	29,000	14%	+
Deltona Cp	27,100	33%	-

Approx total stock sales	3,160
Stock sales year ago	4,760
American Stock Index:	
High	Low
22.12	21.86
Close	N
21.98	—
Dow Jones Averages	
Dow Jones Ind. Ave. 21.98	

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	% Change
Trn	156.57	158.19	155.45	157.36	159.45	+ 0.9
Utl	177.72	119.06	117.43	118.23	119.45	+ 0.7
Stk	261.51	263.84	259.67	261.97	263.45	+ 0.5

	High	Low	Close
30 Industrials ..	97.03	97.49	98.31
26 Railroads ...	32.67	32.30	32.52
55 Utilities	60.17	59.31	59.45
500 Stocks	90.32	88.93	89.66

	Buy	Sales	*She
Dec. 14	257,463	601,101	4.4
Dec. 11	276,178	559,450	2.3
Dec. 10	228,512	512,252	1.2

New Highs and Lows

<p> The Lit C Boston Eds rri Ind n IIIPSv n Foods </p>	<p> Ideal Bas pr III Power Jon Logan KerrMcG pf Lould Exp </p>	<p> Fiedm No Soo Line R Trans Un Tylar Car VF Corp </p>
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Pnr 4.50pt	Masonite	VaEP 8.50t
Wm L60pt	PC	Vernade 1.00t
Wm L60pt	Mercent 3r	Wes Mktg
p P	McG 5.00t	WPanPw
HJ	NHPW 4.50pt	WFRP p
QuincA	PapCrC	Whinpal
Aal	NSPW 4.50pt	Win disk

NEW LOWS:

Basic	Ling T 5pt
Atlas CP	Schafer CP
Budget Ind	Somesta p
Camp Rng	Univak Bk
Crocker Nat	Wheel Lake

Comment.

James Reston, C.L.
Sulzbacher, Tom Wicker,
Joseph Kraft, Russell
Baker, Art Buchwald
read them in the Tribune.

And these are just a few
of the editorial commentators
whose signed columns
appear in this inter-
national newspaper.

Cape City 8-84...	94%	96	Sirakwina 9-85...	101	102	Marginalia 8-84...	98%	97%
Cape City 9-85...	99	100	Sumitomo 7-8-75...	93%	97%	Mitchell 6-85...	101%	102%
Cape City 9-85...	100%	101%	Tel 64-85...	84	85%	Mitsubishi 7-85...	87%	88%
Cartagena 9-82...	100%	101%	Transocean 8-75...	103%	104%	Mitsub. Shoji 2-85...	97%	99%

Cutler 1 79-100	102	103	Transocean 5-22	90%	90%	Altitude 6-2-83	121	123
DeBarrs 61-52	35%	54%	Transocean 5-24	96	97%	Altitude 6-2-83	90	85
Denmark 6-22	100	102	Transocean 5-25	101%	104%	Murphy 11-2-83	70	77 1/2
Denmark 6-22	100	102	TRW 71-31	83	89	Natick 5-6-83	100	101
EIB 81-45	103 1/2	104 1/2	Unifirst 61-52	85	84	Owens 11-5-77	83	94
Erop 5-22	121	101	Unifirst 61-52	91 1/2	95 1/2	Pedem 5-2-83	75	76
Ersson 5-22	102 1/2	103 1/2				Penny J.C. 6-80	101 1/2	102 1/2
Ersson 5-22	102 1/2	103 1/2				Pepaco 4-4-81	109 1/2	110 1/2
Ersson 5-22	102 1/2	103 1/2				Pepco 4-4-81	109 1/2	110 1/2
Ersson 5-22	102 1/2	103 1/2						

Esso 8-85.....	70 1/2	93 1/2	Ewel 8-80.....	92 1/2	95 1/2	R.C.A. 5-85.....	78	78
Ford 9-81.....	101 1/2	97 1/2	General 9 1/2-80 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	Revlon 4 1/2-82.....	101	102
GMC 7-85.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	Insto 10 1/2-80.....	98	95 1/2	Reynolds 5-88.....	77	78
GDF 7-85.....	103	104	Pepsi 9 1/2-80.....	98 1/2	99 1/2	Searle 4 1/2-85.....	95	99
Gen Mills 7-80.....	94 1/2	92 1/2						

Convertible Bonds		Warrants	
Hamroes 9/15/81	1051%	1031%	1076%
Hamroes 10/15/81	1051%	1031%	1076%
Hawker 6/1 9/15	96%	100%	1076%
Honda 7/15/81	96%	100%	1076%
Hyundai 6/15/81	96%	100%	1076%
IS 6/1 9/15	96%	100%	1076%
Ireland 6/15/81	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 6/15/81	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 7/15/81	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 8/15/81	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 9/15/81	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 10/15/81	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 11/15/81	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 12/15/81	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 1/15/82	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 2/15/82	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 3/15/82	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 4/15/82	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 5/15/82	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 6/15/82	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 7/15/82	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 8/15/82	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 9/15/82	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 10/15/82	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 11/15/82	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 12/15/82	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 1/15/83	100%	101%	1076%
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Kaiser 11/15/83	100%	101%	1076%
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Kaiser 1/15/84	100%	101%	1076%
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Kaiser 11/15/85	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 12/15/85	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 1/15/86	100%	101%	1076%
Kaiser 2/15/86	100%	101%	1076%
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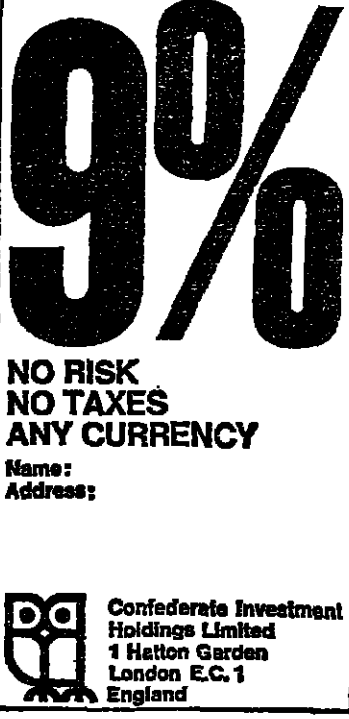
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Model 9-24-75	181%	187%	Chester 61-84	93	99		
Model 9-26	37%	39%	Chrysler 61-88	65	66	Med	Long Conv
Model 9-28	102	102	Chrysler 5-83	47	70	Yesterday, 76.21	88.09 101.29

One Dollar— was worth yesterday:
European Gold Markets
 Dec. 15, 1970

	Open	Close	Change
London	37.58	37.63	+ 0.05
Zurich	37.50	37.67	+ 0.17

Belgian francs.....	29.00	U.S. dollars per ounce.	1.00
British pound (\$ per £)	2.3690		
Canadian dollars.....	1.02		
Danish crowns.....	7.51		

Dutch guilders.....	3.50
French francs.....	3.60
German marks.....	4.16
Italian lire.....	5.52
Japanese yen.....	3.65
Swiss francs.....	30.00
U.S. dollars.....	623.69



— 1970 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sis. 100s. First, High Low Last, Chgs	Net Chgs	— 1970 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sis. 100s. First, High Low Last, Chgs	Net Chgs	— 1970 — Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Sis. 100s. First, High Low Last, Chgs	Net Chgs
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ONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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- A service industry subsidiary of a U.S. quoted corporation requires a financial controller for its European headquarters which will control companies operating in every Western European country excluding the United Kingdom.
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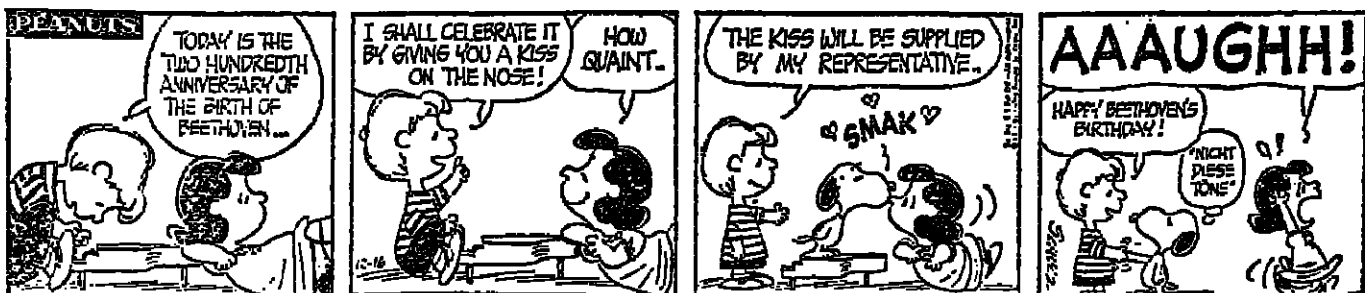
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INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE
OPPORTUNITIES

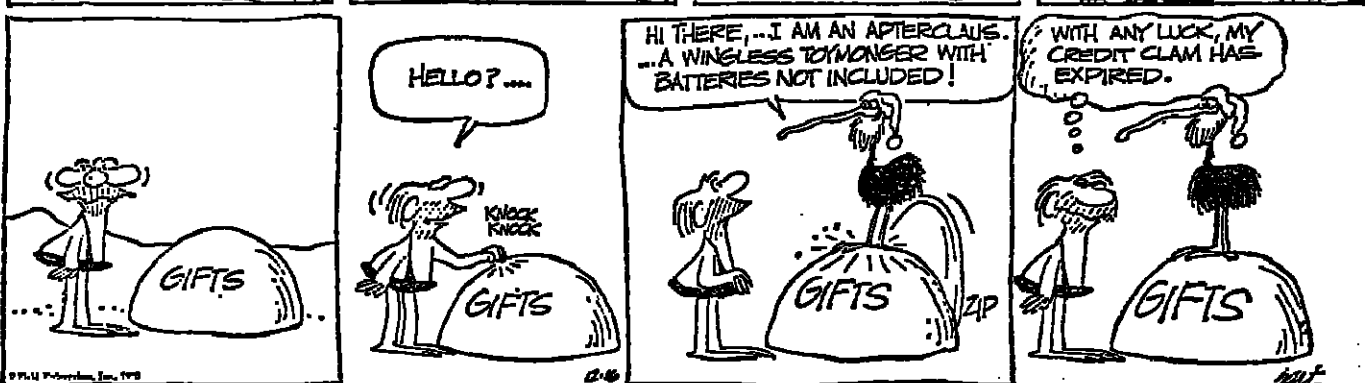
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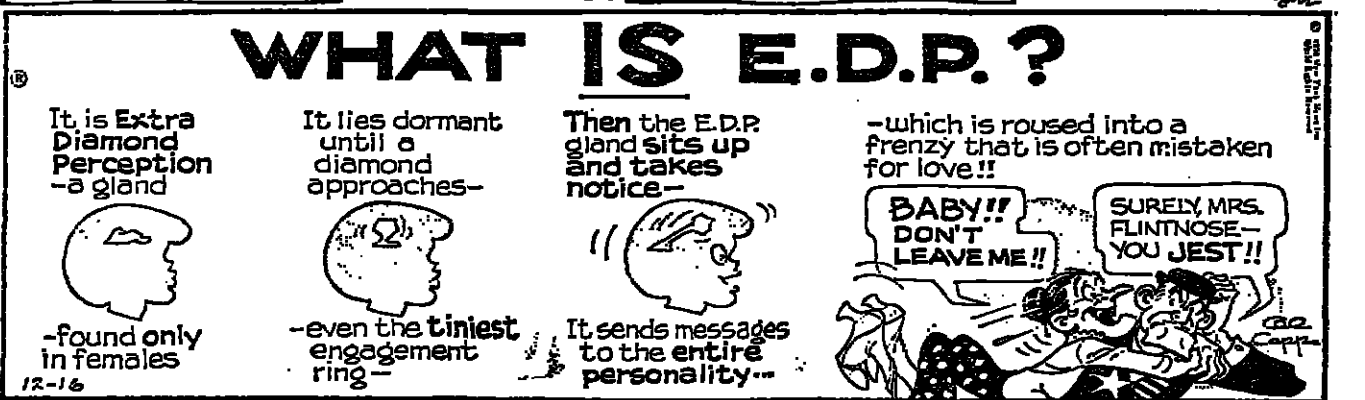
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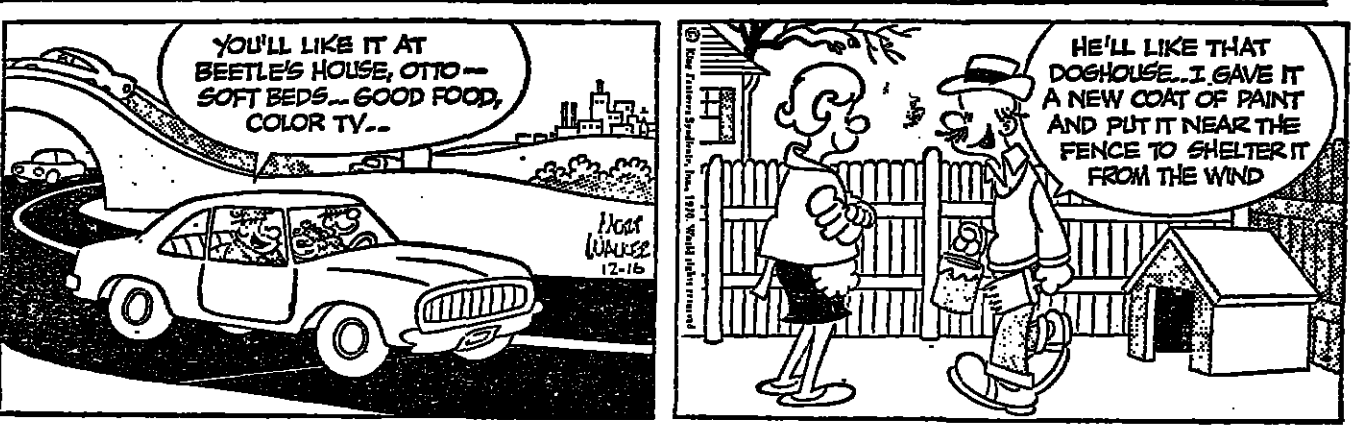
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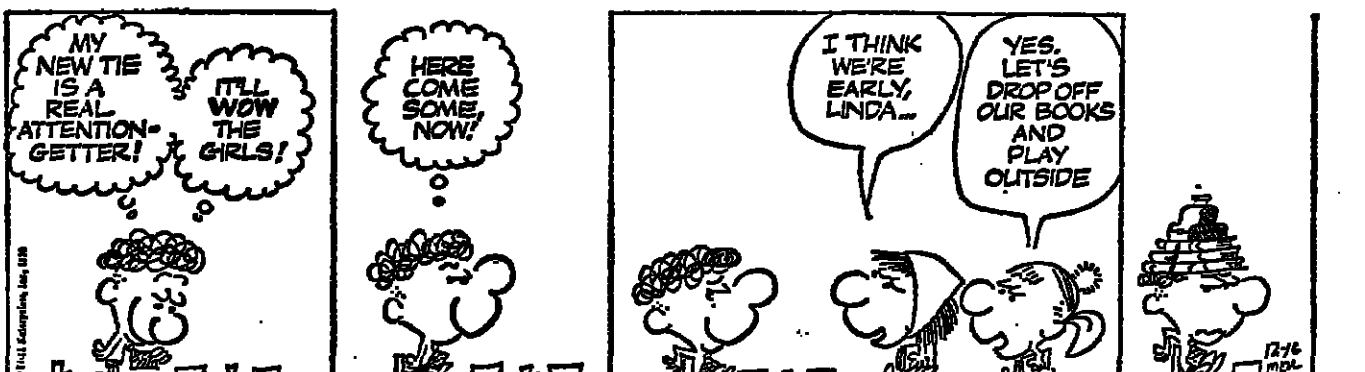
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BUZZ SAWYER



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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Faced by an imaginative three-diamond bid from East, South showed great strength by cue-bidding in diamonds. West added to the pre-emptive pressure by bidding five diamonds. North bid six clubs and his partner converted to six hearts.

East's double was "Lightner," suggesting an abnormal lead. This often indicates a void in dummy's suit, and West dutifully led a club, which East ruffed. A diamond shift now would have defeated the contract. However, East not unreasonably returned a trump to cut down dummy's ruffing chances.

South now found the winning line. He won the heart ace, cashed the spade ace and ruffed a spade. When the king appeared from West he knew the spade distribution and could judge that the queen of hearts was with West. East had to be 5-2-4-0 on the bidding and play to that point.

South therefore cashed the club king, throwing a spade, and led to the heart king, dropping the queen. He cashed the spade queen and three more trumps to reach this position:

NORTH
♠ A 10
♥ J
♦ J
♣ J

EAST
♠ J
♥ K J
♦ K J
♣ J

SOUTH
♠ 10
♥ 2
♦ 4
♣ *

When the last trump was led the defense was caught in a double squeeze. West had to keep the club queen and East the spade jack, so the diamond ten made the last trick in dummy.

NORTH
♠ 10 7 5
♥ A 10 9
♦ K J 7 6 4
♣ K 5

EAST
♠ J 8 6 3 2
♥ 9 8
♦ K J 7 6 3 2
♣ Q 10 9 5 3 2

WEST (D)
♠ K 5
♥ Q 6
♦ Q 8 5
♣ Q 10 9 5 3 2

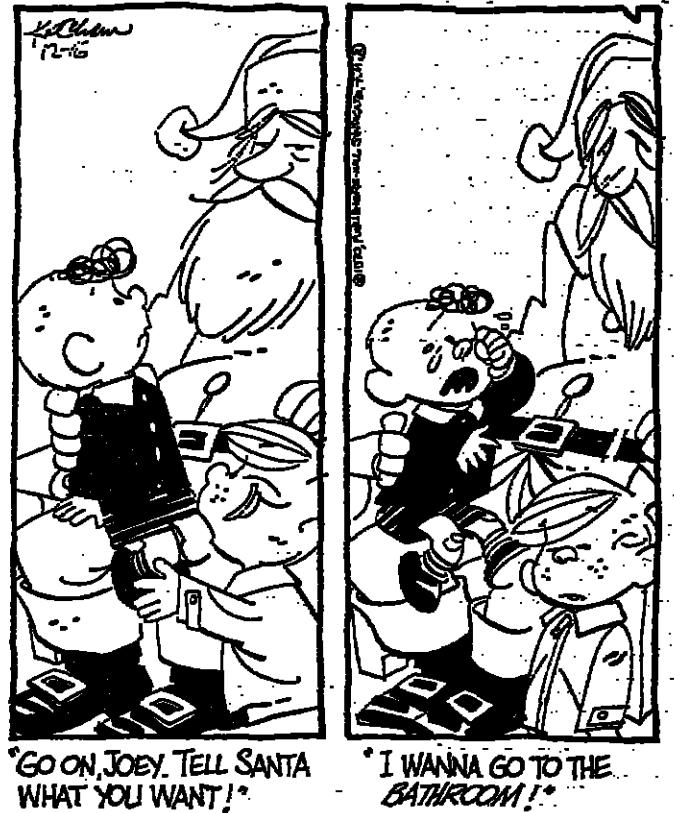
SOUTH
♠ A Q 10 7 4
♥ A K J 8 4 2
♦ 4
♣ A

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West North East South
Pass Pass 3♦ 4♦
5♦ 6♦ Pass 6♦
Pass Pass Dbl. Pass
Pass Pass

West led the club five.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOLDI
VALAN
DRYWAT
YONNAC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble: SINGE GAUDY PUSHER BEAUTY
Answer: Small cars relieve this - GAS "PAYERS"

BOOKS

THE JAPANESE CHALLENGE

The Race to the Year 2000
By Robert Guillain. Translated from the French by O'Brian. J.B. Lippincott. 352 pp. \$8.50.

THE EMERGING JAPANESE SUPERSTATE

Challenge and Response
By Herman Kahn. Prentice-Hall. 274 pp. \$7.95.

IMPERIAL TRAGEDY

The First Days and the Last

By Thomas M. Coffey. World. 552 pp. \$12.95.

THE RISING SUN

Decline and Fall of the Japanese Empire, 1936-1945

By John Toland. Random House. Illustrated. 954 pp.

Reviewed by Fabian Bowers

THE trouble with most English-language books about Japan is that they are written by foreigners. While they may be factually true, they are usually emotionally false. Herman Kahn, director of the "Hudson Institute," in his sometimes shrill, pleasure and packwork document, "The Emerging Japanese Superstate," is even reduced to a chapter, "Some Comments on the Japanese Mind," in which he summons the ghost of Ruth Benedict, whose "Chrysanthemum and the Sword" was written without any knowledge of Japanese and without the author ever having been there.

While Kahn's experience with Japan is limited to a few visits as guest lecturer and friendship with some old Japanese hands living in America, he has assembled a splendid welter of facts from which he draws fascinating hints and suggestions. What he asks, if the Japanese "insist on foreigners rendering to them the deference to which their new rank entitles them"? He also finds it "not unreasonable" that Japan will reassert its "nationalism and attempt to redefine Japanese national and cultural identity." As an indication that Japan's present low posture in politics and international affairs is probably temporary, he cites a poll of very anti-militaristic and leftist groups in universities; they feel that Japan will acquire nuclear weapons within five, ten or at most 15 years.

Robert Guillain, Far Eastern correspondent for Le Monde, has an advantage over Kahn. Not only does he know how to write and entertain while he is cramming statistics into a paragraph, but he has lived a long time in Japan and loves the country.

Calling Japan "the world's most easily governed nation, the kindest nation to its rulers," he notes that there have been no great strikes in transport, or in public services, no general strike, no violent conflict between political parties. Japan has not even "bothered" to revise the American-fostered constitution, so as "to bring facts and the law into harmony." He congratulates Japan on not being "an almond-eyed America," and praises it for the "wisdom to renounce armed force and to base its strength on industry." The translation is excellent and never inter-

rupts the breezy email the book itself.

Coffey made something splash last year with his at Easter, a thrilling, by-the-moment, you-were-there account of the Irish rebellion. Here he repeats a pique father-son feud for the simple reason he knows Japan as well as Ireland. However, Coffey's fine yarn and traces and personally the how, who, why, and what up to Pearl Harbor entry for December reveals Japanese "and estimates for an act of its own," and is a book alone. The same confusions of the month, August, 1945, fully evoked through variations among the leaders, and Coffey himself from too much pretive padding. He is ten neither a bird's nor eye view, but a man's contemplation of the end of a hateful, unwanted war.

Next to long reside best way to probe depths is to marry a. This is what Toland, "Battle: The Story of The Last 100 Days," going for him. Thank wife's careful translation scores of Japanese de her interpreting durt dreds of interviews with wise leaders, and obvie thoughtful setting of psychological assumpt linguistic assertions, T produced a marvelous sential to anyone w to know the whole st and how Japan got ir militarism, in China, war and, most particu that war was fought, writes mostly from t nese point of view, at volit to hear the stic tory... to have s covered walls of clich bare, if not battered "The lessons of brutalities in postwar undoubtedly given insight into the action Japanese a generation author writes. While so serious as this, a that his book will tak other step toward wor standing.

Mr. Bowers is the several books on Asia, this review for The W Post.

CROSSWORD

By W

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|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| ACROSS | 47. Rover or Spot | 13. Hairpie |
| 1. Misfortunes | 48. Sustenance | 18. British s |
| 5. Ocean-bottom covering | 51. Overland hauling | 22. Pigeon |
| 9. Bake in cream | 56. Giver of a certain party | 24. Modulab |
| 14. Gleam | 58. Vacant | 28. Sagacia |
| 15. Eye section | 59. Bacchanalian | 25. Dred or |
| 16. Italian city | 60. Foch | 26. Old Free |
| 17. Creating | 61. Deep sounds | 27. Up to |
| 19. Shoelace part | 62. Headgear | 28. Deface |
| 20. Sommelier | 63. Old area of Europe | 29. Impulse |
| 21. Stays on | | 31. Sierra - |
| 22. Choler | | 33. Old Har- |
| 24. Cassia shrub | | 35. Exhaust |
| 25. Crept | | 36. Summer |
| 28. Impediment | | 37. Radiant |
| 32. Capitol Hill group: Abbr. | | 42. Under |
| 33. Opening | | 44. Beginn |
| 34. Pornography | | 45. Frau's c |
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| 36. Ancient Greeks | | 48. Among |
| 38. Self | | 49. Certain |
| 39. Social groups | | 50. Abadan |
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| 43. Dial | | 53. Knee: Le- |
| 45. German state | | 54. Of a tim |
| 46. Eskimo | | 57. Grape |

